

NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN HYDROBIINI

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TYNGSBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

Philhydrus elongatulus, new species.

This name is proposed for a form occurring in Florida which is obviously close to *ochraceus* in all essential characters, and is possibly an extreme form of that species. The very small size and notably narrower body however give it a quite distinct appearance when compared in series with *ochraceus*. I have previously called attention to the fact* that in *ochraceus* and *nebulosus* the very small emargination at the ventral apex is deeper and more obvious than in the other species in which it occurs; it may be significant therefore that in the present species this emargination is so extremely minute as to be detectable only with difficulty under the highest powers of the simple lens. Length 2.2 to 2.65 mm. (type 2.35x1.3 mm.).

The type is a female collected by the writer at Dunedin, Florida, Apr. 6, 1922. Other examples were taken at St. Petersburg and Tarpon Springs.

Philhydrus blatchleyi, new species.

Piceous black, sides of thorax more or less paler, elytral margins sometimes evidently paler, but often feebly or scarcely so. Form moderately elongate oval and only moderately convex, nearly as in *nebulosus*. Head piceous, sides of clypeus paler in both sexes. Punctuation a little closer and stronger than in *nebulosus*, the coarser punctures inconspicuous. Prosternum not carinate; mesosternal lamina with lower edge subhorizontal, anterior edge vertical, the free angle acutely produced. Ventral apex with minute emargination, which as usual is set with a close series of porrect spinules. Protarsal claws of male each with a moderately strong nearly rectangular basal tooth, that of the outer claw not appreciably larger; claws of middle and hind feet with similar but progressively smaller basal teeth, those of the hind feet sinuate within beyond the basal appendix in the male.

Length 3.5 to 4.3 mm.; width 2 to 2.4 mm.

The type is a male taken by the writer at Dunedin, Florida, and bears date IV-3-'23. Other examples were taken at Tarpon Springs and St. Petersburg. It seems to be not uncommon and probably will be found in most collections of Florida material masquerading under some other name—perhaps *terplexus*.

In form and size this species resembles the larger examples of *nebulosus*, and in the case of somewhat immature examples

*Coleoptera of So. California—Occas. Pap. Cal. Acad. Sci. VIII., p. 217.

the similarity is very deceptive. By its sinuate posterior male claws it is to be associated (among eastern species) with *nebulosus*, *ochraceus*, *elongatulus*, *hamiltoni*, *diffusus* and *reflexipennis*. All these are normally of some shade of testaceous, while *blatchleyi* is truly piceous. Furthermore, *nebulosus* may be at once separated by its carinate prosternum, *ochraceus* and *elongatulus* by the feebly developed mesosternal lamina which is not mucronate, and the remaining three species by their more unequally and strongly toothed or lobed male claws, as well as the completely non-emarginate ventral apex. This distinct species is dedicated with a good deal of pleasure to friend Blatchley whose hospitality at his winter home at Dunedin, Florida, I have greatly enjoyed and with whom I have spent many pleasant hours in the field.

I take this opportunity to say that in the Californian *Philhydrus conjunctus* Fall, the hind tarsal claws of the male are really sinuate as in the above-named species, and not simply curved as I imply in the remarks following its description.

Cymbiodyta vindicata, new species.

Not long after the appearance of Horn's paper on the Hydrobiini (Phila., 1890), Mr. Frederick Blanchard (in litt.) called the Dr.'s attention to the fact that the series of *Cymbiodyta fimbriata* Melsh in his own and other collections was separable into two forms, one more rotundate and more convex, the other more elongate or oblong-oval and subdepressed. Blanchard was a very keen observer and a most careful student and rarely went wrong in matters of this sort, and although Horn would not acknowledge that there were two species involved, I am quite convinced that Blanchard was right. Investigation at Cambridge shows that the more broadly oval convex form is the one Melsheimer had in hand, and that Zimmermann's *semistriatus* is identical with this. For the narrower less convex form the above name is suggested. Aside from the difference in form, which is evident enough when the specimens are arranged in series, the true *fimbriatus* is vaguely but unmistakably substriate toward the elytral apex, while in *vindicatus* there is scarcely a trace of this striation. The two species are otherwise extremely similar.

Judging from my own collection *vindicatus* is a widely dispersed species. The type is a Tyngsboro, Mass., example bearing date 8-17-18. Other examples in my series are from Marion and Wakefield, Mass.; Farmington, N. H.; Rhode Island; Staten Island, N. Y.; Duluth, Minn.; Mile 17, H. B. Ry., Manitoba; Sumas, Wash.; Terrace, B. C. The true *fimbriata* on the other hand seems to be much more restricted in range.

My own examples are all from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and in my experience it is in these States much less frequent than *vindicatus*.

***Cymbiodyta acuminata*, new species.**

Size, form and general aspect almost precisely as in the smaller specimens of *C. vindicata* or *Philhydrus perplexus*; color, lustre and punctuation substantially as in the species mentioned, but with the sides of the thorax as a rule more conspicuously paler, the pale margin also extending narrowly across the apex, and vaguely inward for a little distance along the base. The specific character however separating it from all our other species of the genus, is the elevation of the mesosternal transverse ridge at middle into a long subconical acute spur or mucro. This structure exists in the European *C. marginella*, to which our species is more closely allied than to any of our own fauna.

Specimens in my collection are from Edmonton, Alberta (F. S. Carr); Stonewall, Manitoba (J. B. Wallis), and Ritzville, Wash. (M. C. Lane). The type label is attached to an example from the first named locality and was taken "4-4-19" by Mr. Carr, from whom I first received the species.

In the Fauna Boreali Americana Kirby uses the name *Hydrobius marginellus* Fab. for "two specimens taken in latitude 54°." LeConte expressed the opinion that this was an erroneous identification, and suggested that the insect may have been *Philhydrus fimbriatus* Melsh. In the Leng List, Kirby's *marginellus* is referred to *C. lacustris* Lec. The correctness of this reference is very greatly doubt and would suggest as an alternative of greater likelihood that Kirby had in hand the present species, which inhabits that region and is really the North American analogue of *marginella* Fab.

***Cymbiodyta lacustris* Horn, (not Le Conte).**

While examining some types of our Hydrobiini on a recent visit to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge I was not a little surprised to find that the unique Lake Superior type of *Philhydrus lacustris* Lee is really a *Philhydrus*, and not a *Cymbiodyta* as recorded in Horn's paper, and differs in no appreciable way from an ordinary dark colored specimen of *P. ochraceus* Melsh. The *lacustris* of LeConte thus becomes a synonym, and the *C. lacustris* of Horn's monograph, which is a true *Cymbiodyta*, must be written *C. lacustris* Horn.

***Anacaena signaticollis*, new species.**

This name is proposed for the form with variegated thorax which Horn conceived to be the *Brachypeplus infuscatus* of Motschulsky, and

which he describes in his paper on the Hydrobiini (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XVII, 1890, p. 275) as the normal condition in specimens "clean and free of discoloration." *H. feminalis* Lec., and *H. castaneus* Lec., are, according to Horn, also the same thing, the latter having been founded on "dark discolored specimens". There can be no doubt I think that *castaneus* Lec. is the same as *infuscatus* Mots, but in a good series of perfectly clean specimens there is never any sign of the thoracic markings which Horn figures (Plate IV, fig. 16). The thorax is invariably uniformly piceous throughout except as it becomes narrowly indefinitely paler at the side margins, agreeing thus with Motschulsky's description. *Feminalis* Lec., is not appreciably different. The form with the thoracic markings is, however quite distinct from the above. Not only is the coloration constantly different—always assuming of course that we have to do with clean specimens—but the form is somewhat more broadly oval and the convexity notably greater; the size also a little smaller. Moreover it is practically certain that the present form does not occur in Alaska (the type locality of *infuscatus*) nor even along the North Pacific Coast of the United States so far as I am aware. My series of *signaticollis* is from Southern California and New Mexico (Jemez Springs). I have attached the type label to a specimen from Pomona, California, bearing date "Mar. 25, '93."

Paracymus longulus, new species.

Narrowly oblong oval, depressed; above piceous, head entirely so; thorax with rather sharply defined pale side margins, apical margin not evidently paler; elytra with side margins indefinitely paler. Surface lustre strongly shining, not visibly alutaceous, punctuation rather strong but not close, coarser and subseriate on the elytra. Body beneath piceous, opaque; legs entirely rufo—or brunneotestaceous.

Length 2.2 to 2.6 mm.; width 1.15 to 1.25 mm.

Described from three examples taken by the writer at Mitchell, Indiana, July 16, 1910.

This species is most nearly in accord with *B. monticola* Horn, agreeing with it in its 8-jointed antennæ, simple mesosternum and general habitus: it is however even narrower and more depressed, the thorax without pale apical margin, the elytra truly piceous, the legs entirely pale, the size somewhat smaller.

Paracymus alticola, new species.

Oblong-oval, subdepressed, blackish piceous above, the elytra becoming indefinitely brownish apically, the side margins however not at all pallescent. Head entirely black. Prothorax with side margins rather

abruptly but very narrowly pale, the pale margin extending narrowly across the apex and somewhat more widely inward for a short distance along the base. Head and thorax finely alutaceous but shining, elytra with rather coarser punctures which are in great part subserially arranged, more especially toward the sides and apex. Femora piceous, tibiae and tarsi testaceous. Antennae 8-jointed, pro- and mesosternum entirely simple.

Length 2.75 to 3.1 mm.; width 1.55 to 1.75 mm.

Two examples, Tioga Pass, 10,000 ft., Sierra Nevada Mts. California 8-24-16; collected and kindly given me by Mr. J. O. Martin.

This species is even more nearly related to *monticola* than the last, differing but little except in its truly piceous elytra, these being always brownish testaceous in *monticola*.

Paracymus seriellus, new species.

Moderately elongate oval; outline, convexity and size very nearly as in *digestus*, from which it may be distinguished by the smooth and polished head and prothorax, without trace of alutaceous sculpture, and by the simple mesosternum. The punctuation is generally a little finer than in *digestus* but is somewhat variable. The elytral punctures are very distinctly serial or subserial in arrangement almost throughout, but most conspicuously so at sides where two of the series are more evidently impressed, simulating striae. In its simple mesosternum it agrees with *rufiventris*, but is much less convex than the latter and with the outer rows of punctures stronger and more evidently impressed.

Length 2.5 to 2.8 mm.; width 1.4 to 1.5 mm.

Described from five examples from California (San Bernardino Mts.; Pomona; Marin Co.). The type, collected by the writer, bears label "S. B. Mts. Cal. 7-16-'92".

This species naturally takes its place between *digestus* and *rufiventris* in Horn's table (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 1890, p. 270). It was identified for me originally as *rufiventris*, and probably so stands in other collections.

I am indebted to Mr. Liebeck for comparing a specimen of the present species and one of the true *rufiventris* with Horn's type, thus establishing the identity of the latter.

Rufiventris was described from Oregon. I have a single example from Washington and another from British Columbia but have not yet seen specimens from California.